

Announcement of the 1st Meeting of ISO/IEC JTC 1

Study Group on DCMP

15 July - 17 July 2009, **Beijing, P.R.China**

1.Meeting Dates

- 2009.7.15 The SGDCMP Meeting
- 2009.7.16 The SGDCMP Workshop
- 2009.7.17 The SGDCMP Meeting

2.Meeting Venue

The meeting will be held at : Media Center

Address: 118B,Fuxing Road,Beijing, P.R. China

Post code: 100038

Tel: +86 / 10 / 685 503 07

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ATT. [Http://www.mediacenter.com.cn](http://www.mediacenter.com.cn)

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An excellent map of Media Center is shown below.



3.Accommodation

Neighboring with CCTV, China Millennium Monument, and Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, Media Center locates at the bank of beautiful Yuyuan Lake, which is situated at north of West Chang An Avenue. Facing Beijing West Railway Station in the south, Media Center enjoys convenient transportation, picturesque environment and strong accessibility to information. Media Center is a comprehensive enterprise with tourism hotel, office building, apartment, conference center, news center, production of television programs and satellite transmission services as a whole.

The Center Hall is spacious and comfortable, where film stars gather regularly. Guest rooms are neat and warm, with fast and convenient access to Internet through broad band. There are restaurants in Chinese, Western, Japanese and many other styles, large and small conference halls with different standards, complete facilities, considerate services, and advanced equipment for the production and transmission of television programs. Media Center serves as the bridge for you to reach the world. Furthermore, there are facilities and services such as Business Center, Beauty & Hair Salon, Massage Room, Chess Room, and facilities for air ticket reservation, transaction of postal savings, and entertainment etc. Media Center is a prestigious place for your business affairs, office work, conference and leisure.

You may contact the Media Center to order your accommodation. The Media Center provides a range of room types: Suite, Deluxe Room, and Standard Room, the prices are listed below.

Prices:

suite : RMB 1700 (it has been increased 100RMB due to season reason) per room per night including one breakfast and service charge.

deluxe room: RMB 668 (it has been increased 100RMB due to season reason) per room per night including one breakfast and service charge.

standard room: RMB 598 (it has been increased 100RMB due to season reason) per room per night including one breakfast and service charge.

4. Briefly about Beijing



Beijing is the nation's political, economic, cultural and educational center as well as China's most important center for international trade and communications. Beijing is one of the six ancient cities in China. It has been the heart and soul of politics and society throughout its long history and consequently there is an unparalleled wealth of discovery to delight and intrigue travelers as they explore Beijing's ancient past and enjoy its exciting modern development.

As the capital of the People's Republic of China, Beijing is located in northern China, close to Tianjin Municipality and partially surrounded by Hebei Province. The city covers an area of more than 16 410 square kilometers (6 336 square miles) and has a population of 14,93 million people.

Beijing's long and illustrious history started some 500 000 years ago. It is here that the ancestors of modern Homo sapiens, Peking men, lived in caves. For more than 800 years,

Beijing was a capital city - from the Yuan Dynasty (1 271 – 1 368) to the Ming (1 368 – 1 644) and Qing (1 644 – 1 911) dynasties. Thirty-four emperors have lived and ruled the nation in Beijing and it has been an important trading city from its earliest days.

Although now Beijing is a modern and fashionable city complete with a full 21st Century vitality, you can experience authentic Beijing life and become acquainted with 'old Beijing' by exploring its many teahouses, temple fairs, Beijing's Hutong and Courtyard and enjoy the Peking Opera. Add any or all of these to your Beijing tour and you will leave with a feeling of special appreciation in your heart for this ancient city that has truly seen it all and tells its story with matchless grace, charm and vigor.

Strolling around Beijing, you'll find it has much in common with any other great metropolis elsewhere in today's world. There are towering skyscrapers; busy shopping malls and an endless stream of traffic that makes the city much the same as others. And also, no description of our capital city is complete without mention of the friendly people who throng the streets. Everywhere you will encounter smiling faces and a warm welcome, especially from the children who love to say 'Hello!' All these things add up to truly make your visit a cultural experience of a lifetime.

5. General Information ----Traveling in Beijing

Access and Transportation:

Beijing is the largest transport hub in Northern China with convenient transportation links extending in all directions. The modern international airport and radiating road and rail network ensures ease of access whilst on your pleasant Beijing tour.

By Plane

Capital International Airport (PEK) lies to the northeast of downtown Beijing in Shunyi District, some 25 km (16 miles) from city center, Tian'anmen Square. The airport services the largest number of international and domestic airlines, about 200 in total. Over 60 foreign cities throughout the world are accessible directly from this airport.



A convenient, comfortable and regular shuttle service operated by the civil aviation authority runs once every 30 minutes from the airport to downtown Beijing at a cost of 16 Yuan per person. Alternatively, taxis are available for approximately 120 Yuan to the city (not including suburbs). Though taxis in Beijing charge according to meters, experienced travelers can usually bargain with the driver for a lower price.

Important notice: The 10 Yuan airport expressway taxi toll is your responsibility.

By Train

Beijing is the railway hub of the nation, with trains to most provincial capitals and all neighboring cities. There are six railway stations in Beijing, of which Beijing Railway Station and Beijing West Railway Station are the major ones. The former runs mainly long-haul journeys such as Beijing to Baotou and Beijing to Shanghai or international trains including the lines directly to Moscow, Pyongyang and Ulan Bator etc. The latter is the largest railway station in Asia. Tourists can get to the capital cities of every province, most major and medium sized cities, autonomous regions in China. The other two stations offer short-haul trains to neighboring provinces.



There are ticket offices for foreign guests and overseas Chinese in the international soft-seat waiting room of Beijing Railway Station and Beijing West Railway Station. Passports or other regulated documents are required when buying or booking tickets.

Taxi

Taking a taxi is the most convenient way for newcomers to travel around a metropolis like Beijing. There are over 67 000 taxis running in every corner of the city. The taxis are visible at the airport, railway station and bus stations. What's more, most of the taxi drivers in Beijing can speak some simple English, which offers western visitors the great convenience of being able to communicate with them.



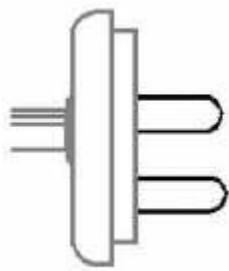
The charge for the taxis in Beijing differs according to different times of day. In daytime, the flag-down rate of the taxis is CNY10 for the first three kilometers and CNY2 per kilometer for the remainder of the journey. If the journey is longer than 15 kilometers (8 miles), the charge rises to CNY3 per kilometer. At nighttime (from 11:00 pm to 5:00 am of the next day), the flag-down rate is CNY11 for the first three kilometers, and the charge for mileage over 3 km is CNY2.4 per kilometer, and CNY3.4 per kilometer for a journey over 15 km (8 miles).

Internet access and Electricity:

There will be wireless LAN access available for the delegates, and secure communication will be provided at the meeting rooms.

The current used throughout China is 220 V (AC), 50 cycles. Two-pin sockets and some three-pin sockets are in use as shown below.

ELECTRICITY



Climate:

Beijing's climate is defined as "continental monsoon." The four seasons are distinctly recognizable. Spring and autumn is the best time to be in Beijing, particularly in the months of April, May, September and October.

The following tables provide information about the average temperatures and the rainfall in Beijing.

Average Data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average High (°F)	33/36	38/42	50/54	67/70	78/82	86/89	87/90	84/88	77/81	66/69	49/52	36/40
Average High (°C)	1/3	3/5	10/12	19/21	26/28	30/32	30/32	29/31	25/27	19/21	9/11	2/4
Average Low (°F)	13/17	18/21	29/33	43/46	54/58	63/67	69/73	67/71	56/60	43/46	29/33	18/21
Average Low (°C)	-10/-8	-8/-6	-2/0	6/8	12/14	17/19	21/23	20/22	13/15	6/8	-2/0	-8/-6
Rain (in)	0.1/0.2	0.2/0.3	0.3/0.4	0.8/0.9	1.4/1.5	2.9/3	8.0/8.1	7.1/7.2	<0.1	0.6/0.7	0.3/0.4	0.1/0.2
Rain (mm)	<5	5/10	5/10	20/25	35/40	75/80	205/210	180/185	<5	15/20	5/10	<5
Days of rainfall	2.0	3.1	4.1	4.6	5.9	9.7	14.1	13.2	6.8	5.0	3.7	1.6

Language:

The official language in China is Chinese. A few people do not understand English. In hotels, better restaurants and tourist centers, English can be used without problems.

Food:



Beijing has more than 1 000 restaurants serving food from all over the world. Although famous for Peking Duck and noodle-based dishes of the north, the city can also provide a taste of just about every other regional cuisine, including Shanghainese, Hunanese, Cantonese, and Sichuan. As for Western cuisine, France is represented by Maxim's of

Paris. All large hotels offer cosmopolitan food, from Mexican at the Sara Hotel to German at the Great Wall Sheraton. When dining in Beijing, remember that people eat early. Lunch hour is 11am.-2pm. and dinner 5pm.-8pm. Restaurants are packed at lunch. Hours in hotels and smaller and privately run establishments are more flexible.

Donghuamen Night Market (off Wangfujing) is a good option when you want to try one of the local dishes. This area is packed with numerous food stalls and market stalls. Beijing also has an impressive array of restaurants suited for the international business people. Be prepared to find a pleasant restaurant where you can enjoy, in an authentic setting, one of the northern Chinese meat dishes. For those who want to know: yes. McDonalds has also found its way to China's capital.

Chinese Money:

The official currency in China is the Renminbi (RMB or CNY) or in Chinese "Ren-min-bi". The basic unit is the yuan (also known as "kuai"), which equals 10 jiao (or "mao"), which is then divided into 10 fen. Paper currency comes in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 yuan notes. Exchange rate is (March 2008) approximately USD 1=RMB 7,11.

Credit cards:

Major credit cards such as Master Card, Visa, JCB and American Express are accepted in major hotels and department stores. Check on the acceptance of your credit card before you purchase. Credit cards cannot be used in most restaurants or small convenience stores.

Changing money:

It is possible to exchange traveler's checks or cash at most banks, and hotels always have a money exchange counter. Cash advances are available on most common credit/debit cards e.g. American Express/Visa/MasterCard, but this facility is available only from the main branch of the Bank of China in most Chinese cities. A fee of 3 %-4 % will apply. The Bank of China has an ATM network that will allow cash advances from major credit / debit cards and ATM cards.

You are required to present your passport to change money/travelers checks etc. Hotels will usually only allow you to change money if you are guest at the hotel. The RMB is not easily convertible on the international market so it is only usable in China. It is advisable to change only the money that you need for your trip as it may be difficult to change back to your preferred currency. RMB is now readily convertible in Hong Kong. You can convert unused RMB to another currency in China by producing the receipts for your original purchase of RMB in China. This exchange is done at the airport as you leave China.

Tipping:

Tips are not quite common in china; so in restaurants, hotels and taxis, you do not need to give tips.

Passports and Visas:

Delegates are advised to check passport and visa regulations in their home country. (also see” <http://www.visarite.com/faq.htm>”)

To get a Visa an invitation from CESI is required. Please register for the meeting and request for the invitation with the form below.

Insurance:

The organizer can not accept any responsibility for accidents, losses and/or damages, which may occur during your visit in Beijing. Delegates are advised to have travel, medical, personal accident and luggage insurance effected in their home countries prior to departure.

Business Hours:

Offices in Beijing generally open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with a lunch break of about an hour. Government-stipulated work days are from Monday to Friday. Banking hours and days vary from bank to bank in Beijing. However, most Chinese banks are open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. or 5 p.m., and have branches that are open on Saturdays and Sundays. Shops generally open at 9 a.m. and close between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., and are open on Sundays.

Time:

The whole of China operates to a single Standard Time (GMT+8) all year round ,with daylight savings time not applied. China is 16 hours ahead of US Pacific Time, 13 hours ahead of US Eastern Standard Time and 8 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Useful telephone number:

Area code: 010

Beijing post Office customer service hotline: 111 85

Beijing Branch, Bank of China: 955 66

Air China global sales hotline: 400 810 09 99

Emergency Number:

Fire: 119

Traffic: 122

Ambulance: 120

Police: 110

6.Places to visit in Beijing

The Temple of Heaven



A masterpiece of Ming architecture, it is entirely distinct in style from the Palace Museum, but no less impressive. The largest existing temple in China, it was the place where the Ming and Qing emperors went to worship and party for a good harvest.

The Imperial Palace Museum

Known as the Forbidden City, it served as the place for emperors of Ming and Qing dynasties (1406 to 1908). It is the largest existing ancient architectural structure in China today. Now transformed into a huge museum, it houses an enormous collection of precious cultural relics and art objects, including jewels, antiques and paintings.



Tian'anmen Square

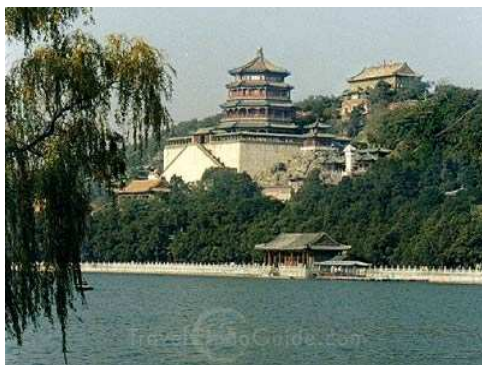
Located in the center of the city proper with an area of some 400,000 square meters, it is the largest square in the world today. In the center is the column Monument to the People's Heroes. On the west side is the Great Wall of the People; on the east are the museums of Chinese History and the Chinese Revolution. Since January 1, 1988 the Tian'anmen Rostrum has been officially open to domestic and foreign tourists from 9:00a.m. till 4:00p.m. every day.

The Great Wall

One of the most renowned projects of the world. Construction of the wall began around the 4th century BC. The wall is 6,700-km long, traversing up and down over numerous mountains and valleys. Starting in the east at Shanhaiguan Pass, it crosses Hebei Province, Beijing, Shanxi Province, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Shaanxi Province, and ending up in Jiayuguan Pass at Gansu Province. It is said the Great Wall is the only man-made structure which is visible from the moon.



The Summer Palace



A classical imperial garden embracing hills and lakes. It was the place where the imperial families of the Qing Dynasty handled their government affairs, spent their summer, celebrated their birthdays and simply came for relaxation. There are over 3,000 different points of interest located among the vast lake and hills, which include pavilions, halls, extensive corridors and islets. This site is a very good example of the artistic Chinese garden designs emphasizing natural beauty.

The Yonghe Lamasery (Lama Temple)

At the northeast corner of Beijing City the traveler will find an elegant and ancient temple known as the Yonghe Lamasery, which is the largest and most perfectly preserved lamasery in present day China.

Built initially in 1694 during the Qing Dynasty, this building was the residence of Emperor Yongzheng when he was just a prince. However, in 1744 the Qing Dynasty formally changed the status of the dwelling to that of a lamasery, and so Yonghe Lamasery became the national centre of Lama administration.



Hutongs & Siheyuans

A new pastime –roaming through Beijing's old, narrow lanes, hutongs, on old-fashioned pedicab to visit siheyuans, the old quadrangles, and learn about the daily life of ordinary Beijing citizens – has attracted more and more overseas visitors. Existed as early as hundreds of years ago,



hutongs were not uncommon in ancient Beijing. In the past ,several thousand lanes, alleys and quadrangles formed residential areas for ordinary people living in the capital.



Beijing's hutongs and its siheyuans are the only domestic habitats of their kind in the world. They are living murals of ordinary people's lifestyles and a museum retelling the story of Beijing's population. A hutong and siheyuan tour will lead deep into the lives of older Beijingers, to experience the lives of ordinary people in Beijing.

NOTICE:

A good overview of Beijing can be found on the Beijing.org web page <http://english.visitbeijing.com.cn/>

7.Host Contact:

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